THE Day Luminary: NEW SERIES;

he United States. tents of No. II. MMUNICATIONS. f Missions-No. II.

ntages of a Mild and Gen Leviticus xix. 23. he Scriptures. COLLEGE. REVIEW.

perience of Miss _

Sermon. ONARY INTELLIGENCE. Foreign.

Burmah. tist Mission to India . Newell.

BLE SOCIETISS, &c. Foreign Bible Society,

MISCELLANEOUS, from Charnock. REVIVALS, &c.

Henderson, New York, Trumansburg, New York n Buffalo, New-York. Greenville District, 8.1 n Danielsville, Georgia. the westward. ohn Cauldwell, Esu

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POETRY. s Prayer.

Shepherd.

TERMS.

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> The Warrior's name, Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind.... COLUMBIAD.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1822.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

r. EDITOR, Seeing that, on every side, the vention of the Christian public is nergies in prosecuting, plans for orious gospel of the blessed God," has been suggested to me, that e regular, or other visits of its ible is a complete and sufficient on would not be to introduce a ew faith. I believe the ordinances, practised by our denomination, be those prescribed by the New estament; consequently, such a eeting would not be to polish or nprove them. Neither let it be apposed it would have for its obect the assumption of power, or

e exercise of lordship over God's

eritage; for nothing can be farther

om the wishes of a minister of the

ross, when properly considering s insufficiency, unworthiness, and countability. But the object of e meeting should simply be, the rengthening of each other's hands the work of our Redeemer. art, act contrary to natural prinples; and it is certain, that withut acting in concert, very little can done, however arduously men cir designs. How little can be one by a single man in erecting a assy edifice, or in building a ship; ut the effect of united exertion is, at both may be accomplished.len, too, in framing and exeting laws, must be associated; , even in the commission of ime, multitudes realize the advanges of combination. It must have isen from the advantages of such mode of operation, that the idea associations among the Baptists, oferences among the Methodists, nods among the Presbyterians, conventions among the Epis-

alians, was conceived. it will be well, too, to recollect ministers' meetings can be no w thing among the Baptists. For ong time the ministers at the advantages of such a course. make strenuous efforts for their ere they generally have them salvation? ce a month, and a minister will

bable advantages.

It is true that once a year, nearannual meeting; also, at intermediate general meetings, they more frequently, but not so generally, tages of a ministers' meeting are cause at each meeting they are separated at the houses of their brethren, except when immediately the world. at the place of worship, and there very little opportunity offers itself for particular conversation. Now, when they are assembled at one place for the special purpose, they can come together at all proper seasons to pursue their objects. There they can talk of the general ngaged in discovering, and its interests of the church; there they may be animated by mutual exhore wider diffusion of that light, tation; there they may be edified hich shines upon us through "the by reference to the doctrines of the gospel; there they can form and mature plans for usefulness, their e introduction of what are called duties may be inquired into, cases linisters' Meetings, among the of church government and discian which has been proposed to selves or others, as to the Redeemy mind is, that the ministers of er's kingdom, as occasion demandchassociation, at least once a year, ed, might be exhibited. By the d as much oftener as possible, way, we may also observe, that ould have a meeting at some these meetings would, in a good eviously designated time and degree, supply the deficiency in ace best adapted to its purposes, the operations of our associations, nd during the week, so that no arising from the want of time. It he church would be deprived of is because the members of the associations see each other so seldom, astor. I am fully aware that the and because there is in the associations in this part of the country so uide; therefore, such a combina- little time allotted to business, that

The present state of our churches demands some vigorous measures. Why is it that the Lord has given us over to lukewarmness, leanness, want of spirituality and matters; and no place would be can more encourage ministers to In labouring in the vineyard of their voice, and proclaim the ac- ing. ur Lord we do not, for the most ceptable year of the Lord? Who need to be oftener together for mutual prayer, exhortation, and admonition? and who should delight in the company of their breay engage in the prosecution of thren more, than ministers? But, besides all this, the present state of things as to the kingdom of Christ, demands more and more their united exertions. Every where the Christian world is arousing from a long and criminal neglect, to the duty of spreading the gospel abroad in the earth. And when forts that India, so long involved in have for a long time laboured with aries-not one to a million of heaing forth her hands unto God, shall we stand with folded arms? When sinners are perishing on every side, 1715; and in 1732 the 'Moravians' efficiently by God. And if Mis-

times ride forty miles to one narrow to dwell more fully on this

(where it is not known) may be see their brethren. But the advan- adopted; and are assured that, unministers, to the churches, and to

MISSIONARY.

FROM THE EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE. Sketch of Religious Prospects for the present year.

For the following luminous and interesting article we are indebted to the Evangelical and Literary Magazine, a monthly work, published in Richmond, Virginia, which is conducted with intelligence and talent.

The year 1822 opens with many

fair and delightful prospects. In

1804 the British and Foreign Bible Society was instituted; and now there are in existence about Two THOUSAND SOCIETIES, of which the object is to furnish the world with aptist denomination, would have pline may be discussed; indeed Bibles. An enumeration of them most salutary tendency. The every thing which relates to our- of course cannot be expected. Let the reader only think of the American Bible Society, with its numerous and continually increasing Auxiliaries in every State of the of the States; let him then turn sities of a perishing world. to Europe and see Bible Societies in every country of that interest- to hope for this, because there are two professors, an assistant teaching portion of the globe, with the many tokens of a shirit of hower er, and about eighty students. At nian church. It is situated near exception of Spain, Portugal, and at work among the people of God, a meeting of the General Convention of Jaffa gate; is large, and elegantefforts that are making in Africa, both west and south; let him look the advantages of this combination and the darkness which has so long shrouded it fast fleeting away. All are realized only in a very small this is the work of eighteen years; bound to do all that in him lies for zeal for his cause? Surely such a the glory of God and the good of of spending the time, which they case demands searchings of heart, man, then will be brought to pass used to spend in idle chat, and repentance, looking to the root of the saying of Isaiah-" Shine, for frivolous amusement. Let every more suitable for attention to this let the reader mark the preceding will arise and shine—then she will state of things, than at a meeting command, ARISE; Zion must arise of this kind. The very office the before she will shine. Let her the moon, and terrible as an army preacher sustains requires it. Who arise, and she will shine in the with banners." In proportion as glory of her Lord; and the gen-

> The world is to be furnished with Bibles. To the two thousand so-

> enlightened.

HE COLUMBIAN STAR, cessity there is for it, and its pro- loves to see the cause prosper, who world is going forward. Within aid to more than 250 young men; door informed us that he was in the knows the value of the prayers and ten years, the cause has made and at present has under its patro- church for evening prayers. Withcoursels of his fellow-labourers, great progress in the United nage 200, who belong to ave differ out a moment's delay I hastened ly, if not all, the ministers of each and who knows the effect of united Board for Foreign Missions' was and are supported at different followers of Christ upon Mount association see each other at the exertion, it is far from being an un- formed; the Baptist Board' in seats of learning in various parts Calvary, and to render thanks to important matter. We therefore 1814; the 'United Foreign Mis- of the country. The following list God for the happy termination of earnestly hope that some such plan, slowary Society' in 1817; the of institutions of this sort in the my voyage to the Holy City. The Methodist Missionary Society' United States is, perhaps, cor- church is but a few steps from the in New Protestant Episco- rect: pal Missionary Society' in 1820. der the smiles of Him " who takes Still, however, the zeal of Ameri- instituted 1815; Connecticut Edu- not a little surprised to find it so not realized in either instance, be- pleasure in them that fear him," it can Christians is not fully awake cation Society, 1814; Maine Edu- richly and neatly furnished. It is would prove a great blessing to the to this great subject. The largest cation Society, (auxiliary) 1818; called the church of St. Coustanamount raised in any one year for Maine Baptist Education Society, tine, and is the place to which all foreign missions in the United inst. 1819; Massachusetts Baptist the bishops, (five in number) with States, has not excepted an hun- Education Society, 1814; New- their numerous attendants, resort dred and thirty thout the dollars. York Baptist Education Society, Whereas, in Great Initain, there 1818; Presbyterian Education So- Every thing was conducted with a is an annual gift of more than ciety, 1818; Western Education seven hundred thousand dollars for this work of charity. And Christians in that country are but half awake to their duty.

In the United States, it is true that the subject of HOME MISSIONS principally occupies the attention of the different societies. So it will for a long time to come, and so it ought to be; because our population is growing by millions—and multitudes are now destitute. It will require all the efforts of human zeal, in all societies, to make the means of religious instruction overtake the rapid march of population. For one missionary sent forth to labour in the harvest there must be ten. and for ten a hundred. Still, however, the progress is encouraging. And we may hope that ere long, something will be done Union, and in almost every section in correspondence with the neces-

Italy; thence, let him mark the They are more convinced that exertion is theirs, and success is God's. Under this conviction, to Asia, and to the Islands of the prayer meetings are becoming sea; and he will perceive a great more frequent, and are better atzone of light encircling the world; tended than formerly. Both in Europe and America, there is much more praying now than there was three years ago. And it is the work of the Christian this not only in public but in prichurch but partially awake and vate. The most laudable practice putting forth not half her strength. of forming small private circles O, when she shall be thoroughly of three or four intimate friends excited, when every member of for special prayer, is gaining every denomination shall feel ground. In some places this is a favourite way with young people thy light is come, and the glory of Christian arise, and try what the Lord is risen upon thee." But prayer can do; and then Zion appear "clear as the sun, fair as christians pray they will be dispotiles will come to her light, and sed to do: and the present period be watchful and diligent; to lift up kings to the brightness of her ris- of the church presents another and another important call on benevolent exertion.

In this rapid sketch, we can by cieties now in operation, thousands no means omit so essential a part more must be added, before the of the great plan of christian chamillions in pagan darkness can be rity as Education Societies. They form an indispensable portion of But to the reading must be the machinery of benevolence, added the preaching of the Word. now at work .- There are five or Hence the necessity of missionary six hundred millions of the heaexertions. The prospect here is then to be evangelized; and there encouraging. A society for pro- are many, very many destitute hagating the faith has long exist- places within the pale of Chistened among the Roman Catholics; dom, where the people are perishbut in the success of this institu-ing for lack of knowledge. All tion, we can scarcely rejoice, for the Missionary Societies now in they do not carry the Bible with operation, in the Protestant them. Among Protestants, there church, do not support more than the Lord is so prospering their ef- have been a few societies, which from 350 to 400 ordained mission-Egyptian darkness; when our west- very disproportionate means and then. The cause of Domestic Miszeal in the cause of foreign mis- sions, in this country, languishes ern wilds, so long the abode of the sions. In England, the Society much for want of missionaries. It benighted and neglected savage; for propagating the Gospel in fo- is clearly God's design to propawhen these are awaking, shall we reign parts' was instituted in 1647; gate and extend to the utmost sleep? When Ethiopia is stretch- the 'Society for promoting Chris- borders of the earth the religion tian knowledge,' 1701: in Scotland of the gospel, by the instrumenta 'Society for promoting the Gos- ality of the church. Every thing pel among the North American that will be done in conformity to our brethren all around us are in Indians' was established in 1709; the predictions of Scripture, must motion, shall we be listless? When the 'Danish Mission College' in be done instrumentally by man, and by their condition calling for There is a great blank in the his-church, and sent forth, the heaward have pursued, and reaped our commiseration, shall we not tory of missions, from the date last then will not be converted. Edugiven until 1786, when the Me- cation Societies are indispensathodist Missionary Society' was ble. At the commencement of The limits of this paper are too established in England. Since this year a number of such societhat period, between fifteen and ties are in operation. The Ame-

In 1810, the 'American rent denominations of christians, thither, to unite with the professed

American Education Society, the Cross. On entering, I was Society, inst. 1817.

Besides these, there is a number of minor institutions either auxiliary, or pursuing independently the same course. But still many parts of the church are to be directed to the exertions which the roused to a sense of their duty on Protestants are making to promote this important branch of christian the diffusion of the holy scriptures.

benevolence. Another most interesting object in the church at present is Theological Seminaries. Important in-Since 1805, the Associate Reformports four professors, and has upwards of one hundred and thirty

students. In 1812, the Seminary We are the more encouraged at Princeton was founded; it has tion of the Protestant Episcopa Church, in New-York, in Nov. 1821, it was determined that the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, should be permanently established in the state of New-York, with the power in the Trustees to establish one or more branch schools, in the state of New-York or elsewhere under the superintendence and control of the said Trustees. It is understood that this general institution has all the powers, and will carry on all the operations of a General Education Society and Theological Seminary. And we may hope that it will be efficient in no small degree, in affording a supply of the spiritual wants of our country and of the world .-Connected with the Columbian College, established by the Baptist society, in the District of Columbia, there is a Theological Seminary, which, there is reason to hope, will exert a beneficial influence on that denomination in par ticular, and, no doubt, also on the

general cause of vital christianity Besides these, there are semi naries of a more local character in various parts of our country such as that of Auburn, in the western part of New-York; the Seminary in Tennessee, &c. &c The Dissenters in England have a number of institutions of this kind, conducted by distinguished men amongst them; such as those at Homerton, Stepney, Bristol, &c

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOREIGN.

PALESTINE MISSION.

PROM THE MISSIONARY HERALD. Journal of Mr. Parsons, while as Jerusalem.

We regret that our limits will not permit an insertion of the entire journal of Mr. Parsons. We have, however, selected the most interesting particulars:

Feb. 17, 1821. Entered Jeru salem by Jaffa gate, five minutes before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Soon after passing the gate, we turned to the north, and in a few minutes arrived at the house of Procopius.* The servant at the

ore than take a view of the ne- to every ministering brother who and the work of evangelizing the world. It has already afforded Procopius is the agent of that noble in-

place, where it is supposed, stood for morning and evening service.pleasing stillness and regularity, becoming so holy a place.

Introduction to Procopius.

After service of 30 minutes, I returned and presented my letters to Procopius. Conversation was They replied, " we believe the Protestants to be our friends." In a few moments, I was conducted to the room, which had been put stitutions of this kind are rapidly in readiness for me, by the request rising up in this country, and of the Russian Consul. It is near diffusing blessings far and wide. to the Holy Sepulchre, and contains many convenient apartments. ed Church has had a Seminary at My trunks had arrived in safety. New-York, until lately, under the In the evening, we read from the care of the Rev. Dr. Mason. In Greek Testament, the account of 1807, the Institution at Andover our Saviour's sufferings and death, was established, which now sup- and endeavoured to consecrate our rooms to Him, who here gave his life for the world.

Visit to the Armenian Patriarch.

An Armenian from Smyrna, inviing portion of the globe, with the many tokens of a spirit of power er, and about eighty students. At ted me to visit the principal Armely furnished. We were conducted to the spot, where, they say, was interred the head of John the Baptist.† My Armenian attendant after making the Cross, bowed and kissed the stone, which concealed, as he believed, the sacred deposit. From the church I was conducted to the apartment of the Patriarch. He was sitting in the corner of a large hall, with a writing table before him. He bade me take a seat. After coffee and sweetmeats, as is the fashion here, I presented to him a quarto edition of the Old Testament in the Armenian language; with the request, that he would inform me if the edition be correct. He replied, "I have examined it, and approve of it as an edition without errors." I then mentioned, that I had a few copies, which I would offer, with his permission, to the pilgrims, at a cheap rate. He ave his assent, and a pilgrim preent engaged to make inquiries, and to give me information.

I presented to Procopius an excellent copy of the Persian Testament, translated by the much lamented Henry Martyn. He read portions of it with fluency, and thanked me for the donation, Also, gave a French Bible to the clerk of the monastery, who reads and understands the French language. Visit to the Holy Sepulchre.

Feb. 21. Went to the church of the Holy Sepuichre. The gate fronts the south; and is strictly guarded by Turks without and Greeks within. No pilgrim, a subject of the Grand Seignior, can enter without paying a para, -a trifle to be sure; but when multiplied by the hundreds of times, at which each pilgrim enters, in the course of three months, the amount becomes a large sum. To prevent confusion, it is necessary to observe the difference between the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Holy Sepulchre itself:-the one embracing all the apartments belonging to the different denominations of Christians;—the other being only a monument erected over the tomb of our Saviour, and held in equal reverence by the various denominations of Christians, who frequent it. The tomb may be called the centre of the church of

stitution, and takes charge of the sale and distribution of the scriptures. As he is also an assistant of the Patriarch of lerusalem, and himself president of all them. But we need do nothing subject. But we are assured that, reign missions have been formed, largest and most efficient in the Foreign Bible Society, will recollect that tilv engaged in the Bible cause. Editor. the Greek monasteries, it is a peculiarly † Others say, of St. James the Great

Armenian, Arabic and Syriac.

of Unction, venerated as the spot phus, the high priest. where the body of our Lord was is 8 feet in length, and two feet two tion given of it in Scripture. " Neinches in breadth. Several large candles are kept standing at each end; and over it are suspended several silver lamps. The pilgrims all bow, and after making the sign of the Cross, kiss the sacred stone.

Stone of Unction 63 feet, under the centre of a large dome. The monument erected over the tomb contains two apartments. In the first is the stone where, it is said, the ry; in the other, is the Holy Tomb. The outside of the monument is 29 feet in length, 181 in breadth. I waited some time for the pilgrims to withdraw. While standing there of the tomb, wept and sobbed as over the grave of a parent.

Mount Calvary.

Seventy-three feet from the Holy Sepulchre we came to the chapel of apparition, in which a few Catholics were engaged in evening service. The music, for softness, and solemnity, exceeded any thing I have heard in Asia. From this chapel we returned to the Holy Sepulchre, and, passing through the Greek church, ascended Mount Calvary. It is 16 feet above the level of the tomb. I stooped down to look into the hole in which it is supposed, stood the cross; below ghost.

The environs of Jerusalem.

Feb. 22. In the afternoon, the interpreter of the Russian Consul accompanied me to Mount Olivet. Left the city by Damascus gate, and turning eastward we passed near to the cave, in which tradition says, † Jeremiah wrote his lamentarions. " All ye that pass by, behold, and see if there is any sorrow like unto my sorrow." The cave is large, and is held in high veneration. Passing the north east corner of the city, we descended to the brook Kedron. The bed of the stream was perfectly dry, notwithstanding the great rains. On our left, saw the church erected over the grave of the Virgin Mary:-on our right the garden of Gethsemane.

Mount Olivet.

In fifteen or twenty minutes reached the summit of the Mount of Olives. Here we had a delight- olive trees. ful view of the city, and also of the vid went up by the ascent of Mount priests, who have charge of the Hocry of " Crucify him. crucify him." From this spot he gave his last commission; " Go into all the world and preach the gospel," and then ascended, and sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high.

The Pool of Siloam.

unusual in the taste of the wa-

From Siloam, directing our tree where, it is said, Isaiah was to prevent the injuries it would receive from pilgrims.

Mount Zion.

From this we began to ascend Mount Zion. We passed through

· The various distances, mentioned in refrence to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, we e subsequently taken by fr. Parsons, at an hour when the people

† When Mr. Parsons mentions the traditionary accounts, which are reported to all travellers, he is not to be understood as giving any opinion, with reference to the reliance which may be placed on these traditions. Doubtless the identity of some place has been accurately preserved and transmitted; while that o: others must remain incapable of proof.

as ointed for burial. The stone is strongly fortified by nature. This They can give no other account of 31 feet directly in front of the gate; agrees precisely with the descripthe new heart. vertheless, David took the strong He gave it as his opinion, that there hold of Zion, the same is the city are in Jerusalem, 10,000 Jews and we were conducted to the Holy slaughter. (Jer. xix. 6.) Here the in Palestine are only four Arme-Sepulchre. It is distant from the children of Israel caused their sons nian monasteries; viz. one in Jeand their daughter to pass through rusalem-one in Bethlehem-one the fire to Moloch, 2 Kings, xxiii. 10; and, in this place, Jeremiah denounced the dreadful curse :-" Behold, I will bring evil upon angel made his appearance to Ma- this place, the which, whosoever heareth, his ears shall tingle."

On the south side of Mount Zion are the ruins of old wall, sup- day. posed to be the one repaired by Nehemiah. Here may be seen, to a pilgrim entered, and at the sight the best advantage, the site of Solomon's Temple, the Mount of Olives, and the plains and mountains of Judea. This delightful prospect, in connexion with its spiritual privileges, led David to sing, "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion.'

Returned to the city at sunset. Feb. 26. A Greek priest reof the English language. This will living according to the scriptures. give me opportunity to institute He is never weary; but at the many important inquiries, and to obtain valuable information.

Various objects in the City.

P. M. A priest invited me to visit some interesting objects in which is a fissure in the rock, made, the city. We passed the street it is believed, when Christour Lord | called Via Dolorosa, thro' which bowed his head and gave up the our Saviour bore his cross to Calvary; were shown the house of St. John, the beloved disciple; the hall where the Saviour was arraigned before Pilate; the pool of Beth esda, near St. Stephen's gate; the arch where, it is said, Pilate, cried, " Behold the man!" the place where Stephen was stoned, having his eyes fixed on the visions of God; the place in the garden where our Saviour, being in ar agony, prayed more earnestly, and hissweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground. St. John has marked the site of the garden very particularly. "He went forth with his disciples over the brook of Kedron." There is out one spot over the brook Ke dron convenient for a garden. This garden has been consecrated by the many prayers, and by the blood of our divine Saviour. "For Jesus oftimes resorted thither with his disciples." It is still occupied as The priests encourage me in this ber of children instructed is 202." a garden, and contains several large

Sold an Italian Testa-Feb. 29. Dead Sea. Perhaps no place in ment, and gave an Armenian Testhe world commands a finer pros- tament to an Armenian, who enpect, or is associated with events gaged to aid me in the distribution more sacred and sublime. " Da- of the scriptures. Visited the Olivet, and wept as he went up, ly Sepulchre, and gave them a and had his head covered, and he Testament. Towards evening, many souls to eternal life. From went barefoot." On the east side walked to the place where, it is of it, our blessed Saviour raised said, Hezekiah " stopped up the led to believe that reading the Lazarus from the grave; and, on fountains and the brook that ran scriptures is one of the most effecthe west, he endured the agony of thro' the land, saying, why should tual methods to diffuse the spirit Gethsemane. Here he beheld the kings of Assyria come and find of piety ;- a method to which God the city, and wept over it. From water?" .2 Chron. xxxii. 4. By has often added a peculiar blessthis mount he was at one time the way, gave them some account ing. conducted to Jerusalem with shout- of the progress of relgious instituings of " Hosanna to the son of tions in America :- of Sabbath David;" and, at another, with the schools, family worship, and benevolent societies.

Visit to Bethany. March 2. A Russian gentleman with the president of Abraham's monastery offered to accompany aged by " the sound of a going in me to Bethany, about two miles the tops of the mulberry trees."eeast of Jerusalem, at the foot of Passed the convent of Elijah, where Descending the Mount of Olives, the Mount of Olives, on the east reside about 20 Greeks. Near it, may feel themselves disposed to we passed into the valley of Jeho- side. " Now Bethany was nigh to is shown a rock, on which, tradition bestow their bounty on such worsaphat, to the Pool of Siloam. Here Jerusalem, about fifteen furlongs says, Elijah slept, when fleeing thy souls as I think they are." the blind man, at the command of off." We came to the grave of from the wrath of Ahab. Here we Jesus, washed and returned seeing. Lazarus. "It was a cave," saith had a distinct view, at the same The pool is at the foot of Mount St. John, " and a stone lay upon moment, of the three most impor-Moriah, on the south side. We it." A Turk, who seemed to have tant places on the globe :- Bethledescended a handsome flight of charge of the sepulchre, for a few hem, where the Saviour was born; steps to the water. It is visited paras gave us lighted tapers and Jerusalem, where he was crucievery day, by pilgrims of every permission to enter. We descend- fied; and the Mount of Olives, denomination. I perceived nothing ed 28 stone steps, where we found whence he ascended to heaven. tombs cut in the solid rock. Pro- far beyond that which it actually course southward, we came to the bably Jesus, our Lord, stood here, possesses. The monastery erectand cried with a loud voice "Laza- ed over the manger, stands a little sawn asunder for his faithful ex- rus, come forth." Half a mile to east of the village. Still further hortations and reproofs. The tree the east, we came to a stone, upon eastward, we saw the valley where is securely guarded by a high wall, which our Saviour sat, it is believ- the shepherds heard the angels at his feet, saying, " Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died."

ed over the summit of the Mount was buried in the way to Ephrah, Extract of a letter from Mr. Smith, a of Olives, & besides visiting places which is in Bethlehem." of Olives, & besides visiting places which is in Bethlehem.' before mentioned, came to the Mount of Scandal.

March 19. Visited Procopius. in Rama-and one in Jaffa. There is also an Armenian church on Mount Zion, without the city.

Two ecclesiastics called upon me to instruct them in Italian. They read with me in the Italian Testament. Much rain during

An interesting Pilgrim. March 22. In the morning, one of the pilgrims with whom I read the scriptures almost every day. while on the passage, came to my room and read with me several chapters. The progress which he has made in reading and in knowledge, is a rich compensation for all the trouble of teaching him. He often stops to tell me, in other words, the star he has read; and quested me to aid him in the study remarks updy the importance of close of one chapter, he says, with a smile, " shall we read another ?" When he passes me in the street. he expresses the affection of a brother, and, at the same time, looks to me as his instructer. The effect upon his life has been most saluta-

ry. He says, that he shall read the Testament every day as long as he lives. He is soon to return to his country, more than a thousand miles from Jerusalem, and my opportunities to visit and instruct him must cease. But he will carry with him the Holy Bible as his guide, and he will not soon forget the past interesting scenes. I do indulge the secret hope, not that he is already converted, but that impressions have been made, which, by the blessing of the Holy Spirit, will result in a saving acquaintance with the word of God, and in final admittance into heaven. With regard to the fu- the 15th May. tuve we can make no certain calculations. For the past I feel bound to give thanks to God.

Reading the Scriptures with In-

quirers. Four persons have been at my employment. If, then, a missionary can reside here with no other employment than to read the scriptures with pilgrims, not uttering a word respecting Catholics, Greeks, or Turks, a great work might be accomplished ;-a work, which would impart infinite joy to the friends of this mission, and guide the observations I have made, I am

Excursion to Bethlehem.

April 2. Accompanied Mr. Barnet to Bethlehem. Rode two miles through a beautiful plain, called the valley of Rephaim. Here David obtained a memorable victory over the Philistines, being encoura small room about 8 feet square. Bethlehem, at this distance, as-On the east and west sides are sumes an appearance of splendour ed, when Martha met him and fell sing, Glory to God in the highest. From the convent of Elijah, the

road became uneven and stony .-Returning to Jerusalem we pass- Rachel. "And Rachel died, and praises to God and the Lamb."

April 7. Visited the Jewish symount where king Solomon "built nagogues, with the Swiss clergya high place for Chemosh, the man. They are situated a little in many instances. I will mention abomination of Moab, in the hill west of the site of Solomon's tem- one-the increasing regard haid to which is Jerusalem." It is only a ple. A few Jews were present the sanctity of the Lord's day. few rods south of the place from performing evening service. There which our Saviour ascended to are four synagogues in the same tation slaves, (which are perhaps heaven. Visited also the tombs of the prophets, a little west of the parts. We made inquiries with population,) are usually allowed

the Holy Sepulchre, near to which | fields of grain, which reminded us, | the priests and pilgrims. Convers-13,000;" "But why," they replied, such necessaries or conveniences | cation to the committee of the co may be heard the prayers of Chris- at every step, of the awful predic- ed a long time with a priest, res- " do you ask us this question?" as their owners do not provide for tians, in ancient Greek. in Latin, tion," Mount Zion shall be plough- pecting the nature of the new birth. Because we wish to gain particular them. Sunday is the chief time, ed like a field." On the summit He said it was baptism. "When information with regard to Chris- in fact the only time, they have for Entered the gate of the church is a mosque, erected over the tombs children are baptized, they are re- tians, Jews, and Turks, in every cultivating these grounds, and for of the Holy Sepulchre amid a crowd of David and of the kings of Israel; newed, as it respects Adam's trans- place. We showed them a Testa- carrying the produce of them to of pilgrims. The first object which and an Armenian church, said to gression; but if they afterwards ment in Hebrew. They examined market; Sunday being market attracted my attention was the Stone be the ruins of the house of Caia- sin, they must be punished." This, it; but dared not purchase it with day. Although this practice is so far as I can learn, is the prevail- out the consent of the Rabbins .-Mount Zion, on three sides, is ing sentiment among the Greeks. We left a few tracts, which they Sabbath, and extremely injurious examined; but not without hesita- to the negroes, yet the trifling tion. They treated us with respect; profit they derive from the labour, and invited us to come again.

ries, one Catholic, one Armenian, of David." At the foot of it, on 2,000 Christians. Twenty-one pil- one Syrian, and one Coptic, within I see many of the baptized negroes the west, are the ruins of the pool grims arrived from Smyrna. An the walls of Jerusalem. Distribu- abandon this practice-a practice of Beersheba, on the south, the Armenian of distinction informed ted in all, including the church of so specious in its appearance to valley of the son of Hinnom, called me, that, in Jerusalem, there are St. Constantine, 1,000 tracts. These them, and so deeply rooted by Leaving the Stone of Unction, also Tophet, and the valley of 60 families of Armenians, and that tracts are to be widely dispersed; custom, that nothing but a sense and perhaps read by people several of religion could cause them vothousands of miles from the Holy luntarily to relinquish it. Many, City. The very fact that they very many, now neither go to marwere brought from Jerusalem, ket nor work their grounds on a will attach to them a degree of Sunday; and yet they are the per- maux New Testament, they sanctity; and give them higher sons that make the cleanest and claims upon the attention of a best appearance, and have more multitude of Christians.

(To be continued.)

MISSION TO CEYLON.

The Missonary Herald of the present month, contains several interesting extracts from the journal of Dr. Scudder, in Ceylon. He says, that on the 5th of July, 1820, less or pernicious articles; and by he commenced preaching at Pan- a little economy, such as the Bible as they could afford it. So diteripo, and has since preached teaches, they make their money dience. The attention of many appeared to be arrested; and there by such circumstances as are bewere many inducements to perseverance. Dr. Scudder had established a school at Panditeripo, and was about instituting another at Matherkel, a neighbouring village. His skill in medicine, draws around him many patients, and greatly increases his opportunities of leading them to the Great Physician of

Madagascar.—A letter from Mr. Le Brun, dated 'Mauritius, June 12, 1821,' informs the Directors that Mr. Griffith, a missionary to Madagascar, embarked at the Mauritius, for his station, on the 23d April, on board his majesty's corvette the Menai, captain Moreby, in company with Prince Endrien Semisate and M. Hastie, Esq. the British Agent. They arrived at the sea-port Tamatave, on the 27th. After having remained for some time on the coast, they commenced their journey towards the capital, Tananarive, on

Mauritius .- Mr. Le Brun says, "The mission here prospers. The church has increased to 40 members, and the congregation is large considering the part of the town where the chapel is situated. We have three schools-one for boys room to read the scriptures to day. and two for girls: the total num-

FROM THE NEW-BEDFORD MERCURY.

The ship William Rotch, Capt. Lewis Tobey, of this port, was at the Sandwich Islands 1st of May last, with 1000 bbls. oil. The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Tobey to his friends in this town, dated

Woahoo, (Sandwich Isl.) Ap. 30, 1821. "The missionaries on these Islands are labouring under many disadvantages, and are worthy the patronage of every Christian -Could my fellow citizens of the fortitude to endure such trials and privations.

" Should any ships be coming this route, any small articles, such as children's clothes, or almost any thing, would be gratefully received from any society of Christians, who

DEMERARA—W. INDIES. Extract of a letter from Mr. Elliot, 21st May, 1821.

"In the past year, I have baptized 132 adults and 48 children, and married 60 couple. In May, 1820, the church was formed at Ebenezer chapel. We commenced with 100 members, we have received 72 since, and there are 50 others who are candidates, most of whom we expect to admit to church fellowship immediately. Death has already made a breach in our church; two have entered the eternal world, and, there is every reason to hope, have joined We passed near the sepulchre of the church triumphant in singing

> "The influence of the gospel on the conduct of the negroes appears

"It is well known that the plan-

not only a shameful violation of the and the pleasure they find in going Visited thirteen Greek monaste- to the market in town, strongly attach them to it. With pleasure of the comforts of life than most ed of the nature of the Bible S. others. The reason is obvious. -They are diligent in raising live stock-fowls, ducks, turkeys, &c. which they dispose of to persons who go about the country to purchase them; by not going to market, they have less inducement to spend their money in buying usefrequently, in the highways, and go further than others. Their whenever he could collect an au- attendance at public worship is very regular, and only interrupted | cepted.

DOMESTIC.

yond their control."

PROM THE NEW-YORK MISSIONARY REGISTER.

ITTLE OSAGES .- UNION MISSION Since the date of our last publication, we have received from the said-" How long have we Superintendent of the Union Mis- heard the pleasant and comfo sion, a letter of the 12th Novem- ble words of God, concern ber, and his Journal for the months Jesus our Saviour, and rece of September and October. In the Journal it is mentioned, under the date of Oct. 15, that four hundred of the Cherokees were on their We have, indeed, sometimes march to the Osage country; and in the letter, twenty-five days later, these many books, given to it is said that nothing new had occurred in relation to the war. We cannot but hope that the rumour of a great battle, and of the defeat of the Osages, which has been published in the news-papers, if not altogether unfounded, is at least greatly exaggerated.* At bring now and then some bl the latest date, the general health as a contribution, that others of the Mission Family was im- are as ignorant as we were for proving. Mr. Woodruff and Miss ly, may receive the same go Foster were united in marriage, which has bee

on the 11th November. * The latest accounts confirm these reports.

FROM THE SAME.

American Society for meliorating the Condition of the Jews. Nearly two years have passed, other heathen nations were tol ince this Society was incorporated the word of God. They now b

by the legislature of this state. To the present time, the Directors blubber (weighing 30 gals. of have been principally occupied in to those generous friends opening a correspondence, and printed the Bibles for them, preparing the way for future ope- more heathen might be present rations. A circumstance, under with that book 'so precious all the direction of Providence, has unexpectedly occurred, which, it is hoped, will give a powerful impulse to the exertions of the Board, Hopedale, the southermost of and excite in all classes of the Christian community a lively interest in the concerns of the Institu-United States see them in their tion. We allude to the recent arpresent situation, cheerfully fulfil- rival of Mr. JADOWNISKY, a coning their duty, their hearts would verted Jew, as a special agent from melt with gratitude to that all-wise a benevolent nobleman in Germa-Being who has endowed them with ny, who is devoting his property and his life to the great object for which the society was formed.

The object of the mission is to revised and corected it accord concert with the American Society to our best insight: and it we some plan of operations, by which an asylum may be provided for to the venerable British and those Jews who embrace Chris- reign Bible Society, who have tianity. Many have already done generously offered to print so, and have suffered much, by us. All our Greenlanders job being deserted by their friends; in this petition. We beg you and it is said, that immense num- brother, to undertake the to bers of Jews in Germany would and correction of the press. openly avow their belief of the gos. Society will judge for thems pel, if means were provided, by of the number of copies va which they could support them- when they are informed that selves. The plan proposed is, to congregations under the establish a colony in America, and the brethren in Greenland a preparatory school in Europe.— of the following number:—11
An establishment has already been Hernhut, 359—at Lichtenfels formed on the Rhine, at the expense of the count Von Jer Recke, the young German nobleman alluded to above. His efforts for the conversion of the Jews have been zealous, and in some degree successful. He has met with ready countenance in Europe, and he anticipates extensive co-operation from Bible and Tract Societies, and Maryland, and the eastern, other benevolent institutions. The Pennsylvania. Bridges have prospect opened by this project of carried away on the Assa benefiting this afflicted people is certainly encouraging. -Star.

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY LABRADOR AND GREENLAND.

Extracts of Correspondence, Rev. C. J. Latrobe, Nevil's Court,

London, Oct. 17, 1821. "Both from Greenland and La- of her class, manned with regard to the number of Jews in a piece of ground, which they are brador I have received letters; and crew and gallant officers, March 3. Gave to Procopius Jerusalem. Some replied 3,000; expected to cultivate for the pur-100 tracts, to be distributed among others said, "No, there are not pose of furnishing themselves with following extracts, for communications.

British and Foreign Bible So

From Okak, in Labrador, dated A 8th, 1821.

"We request you to pres the venerable British and Fon Bible Society our most cor thanks for the valuable of more copies of the New ment in the Esquimaux langu sent to us by the ship. Then to us and our people a treasu immense worth, for which we me the Lord to reward those ger benefactors. As most of our ch dren and many grown person our congregaion can read. are read with great eagerness much blessing, by old and you From Nain, in Labrador, dated hu 24th, 1821.

After repeating their th for the valuable gift of the Fan _" Several of our Esquir here at Nain, having been info ty, and its aim in the distrib of the sacred scriptures through out the world, of their own acc began to collect seals and blub by way of making up a small o tribution towards the expense the society.

"Some brought whole a brought pieces of blubber in name of their children, reques that their poor gifts might be

use of in presenting their

deeply affected me, and us all

"The expressions they m

Having been told, that in a parts of the world, heather were poorer than they, had cor buted their mite, however sm towards the furtherance of spread of the word of God, great eagerness and delight to so many books treating of H and yet we have never known considered where they came fro ken together, and observed, without pay, must be very d somewhere; but we never h known, before now, that even p people bring their money, ou pure love, that we may get comfortable words of God. are indeed poor; but we r souls; and thereby be taught find the way to Jesus, and to lieve on him." By this sponts ous declaration, a great imp sion was made upon our peor Each would bring something when they heard how desir ged me to send this collection

all things." Similar expressions of tude are contained in letters! settlements of the brethren on coast, dated September 4, 182

From Greenland-Extract of a from the Rev. John Gottfried Missionary at Lichtenfels, dated 2d, 1821.

"Brother Kleinschmidt, of tenau, has now made a fair of the whole New Testame the Greenland language. -at Lichtenau, 598-in all, old and young."

SUMMARY OF NE

Freshet .- . The recent ward ther has occasioned several ets, in New Jersey, Dels Schuylkill, Brandywine, &c. mills and other valuable pro have been swept away.

The United States' sch Alligator, lieutenant-com STOCKTON, sailed from Cha February 18th, on a cruise West Indies, after pirates vessel is one of the fastest

pected to be ien, when leted, a boat the city of No f Baltimore. richest parts country. tets .- Arrang at New York ckets between pool, so tha each port of every mon being preven which the pro control. o.-A bill of represent rizing the go to employ a to survey the scertain the ig a canal fro Ohio river. rs have bee he purpose o nses of the sur not been acted a the date of the saouri .- The ouri have nam seat of gove the City of J of Thomas Je e presidency

has been dis

waters of the

state of New

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ASHINGTO TURDAY, MA MINISTERS' ME

our first page communication hich we allude er. In publishin in the remarks e, or may here and similar sub understood as entire respect ts of our brethr rfect confidence activity in the car ner.-Ours is the romote unanimity to render our par ugh which usefu he attention of all ughout the coun ident, that, in th e of concert and is labours, more iment, and more ng, will be produ xpected to exist, this general com found.—Harmoni united efforts, ary, in advancing evolence, than is mes which call in wisdom and energ Yet how muc position to combi observe in those eive the strong in from the coincide our nature, than engaged in carr

We do not mean labours of Christis ive their principal st cheering succes st wisely planned, o cuted, system of hu on. In all our effort to God for his bles Him, we can do no ordinary mode of o advancement of l as in the revolution y the use of means. oncert and combina eful, they are so, in ee, to the ministers One method of proociation of views ar uggested by our co

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i" and we earnestly proposal will mee urable reception fro en. He has stated isons which may be force it, and prob uld be unnecessary the committee of the Foreign Bible Society

waters of the Susquehannah state of New York. A union 8th, 1821. uest you to present le British and Forei iety our most cor the valuable pres then, when the Erie canal is pies of the New Test pleted, a boat may proceed Esquimaux language the city of New York to the by the ship. They ar of Baltimore, through some our people a treasure e richest parts of the interior orth, for which we pre reward those gener

uable gift of the Esn

w Testament, they ad

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eir mite, however sm

could afford it.

ature of the Bible S.

country. ackets .- Arrangements are mas. As most of our chi at New York, to run a line nany grown persons ackets between that city and egaion can read, th rpool, so that a ship will ith great eagerness an sing, by old and young of every month in the year; in Labrador, dated Augu being prevented by things 24th, 1821. which the proprietors cannot epeating their thank

control. hio.-A bill has passed the se of representatives of Ohio, orizing the governor of that to employ a competent engito survey the different routes. ascertain the practicability of ing a canal from lake Erie to Ohio river. Six thousand lars have been appropriated the purpose of defraying the enses of the survey. The bill not been acted on, in the senat the date of the last advices. lissouri .- The legislature of souri have named the permaseat of government of the e, the City of Jefferson, in hoof Thomas Jefferson, under se presidency the territory, ich forms the present state of souri, was added to the union.

in great quantities,

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, ATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1822.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

On our first page will be found s of God, concerning communication on this topic r Saviour, and receive which we aliuded in our last books treating of Him per. In publishing this article, e have never known an d in the remarks which we have ed where they came from indeed, sometimes spo de, or may hereafter make, on ther, and observed, and similar subjects, we would any books, given to understood as cherishing the pay, must be very d st entire respect for the sentiere; but we never l efore now, that even por ents of our brethren, as well as ring their money, ou perfect confidence in their zeal e, that we may get activity in the cause of our Reable words of God. ner.-Ours is the humble aim, ed poor; but we ow and then some blubbe omote unanimity of exertion, tribution, that others wh to render our paper a medium, rough which useful suggestions receive the same gosp d plans may be submitted, at once, has been so sweet to the attention of all our brethren and thereby be taught way to Jesus, and tob him." By this spontage laration, a great impreore of concert and efficiency in s made upon our people would bring somethin hey heard how desire ntiment, and more sympathy of eathen nations were to he eling, will be produced, than can d of God. They now be to send this collection expected to exist, while nothing te this general combination is to (weighing 30 gals. of a found.—Harmonious counsels, e generous friends w d united efforts, are more nethe Bibles for them, th eathen might be present at book 'so precious abo lar expressions of gra e wisdom and energies of worldly contained in letters fr ale, the southermost of en. Yet how much more of a ents of the brethren on the sposition to combination do we t observe in those, whose plans

lough in an enemy's country, car-

on their operations without con-

ert, and, consequently, with di-

inished energy, and deficient ef-

We do not mean to imply, that

rive their principal motives, or

advancement of religion, as

ee, to the ministers of Christ,

ociation of views and feelings,

lated September 4, 1821 reenland—Extract of a lethe Rev. John Gottfried Gord mary at Lichtenfels, dated Is ceive the strong impulse resultg from the coincident tendencies our nature, than in those who ther Kleinschmidt, of Lie has now made a fair co e engaged in carrying forward esigns which oppose all these whole New Testament ndencies, and peremptorily exact eenland language. entire subjection of the most and corected it accord best insight: and it will you this year, to pres etached portions of an army, which,

venerable British and Bible Society, who have usly offered to print it ll our Greenlanders join petition. We beg you, a , to undertake the rev rrection of the press. will judge for themsel number of copies wan hey are informed that th gations under the care thren in Greenland co ollowing number :- at t, 359-at Lichtenfels, chtenau, 598—in all, 12 young."

MARY OF NEW

het .-- The recent war s occasioned several New Jersey, Dela and, and the eastern p Ivania. Bridges have away on the Assan kill, Brandywine, &c. and other valuable pri een swept away.

United States' sche tor, lieutenant-comm ron, sailed from Char ary 18th, on a cruise Indies, after pirates. is one of the fastest class, manned with and gallant officers, access will attend the

interval, which is also examined. and reflection, are likely to be reself, as it tends to prevent, on the the other, an undue depression from diffidence, or from detraction. A minister is less likely to hear candid comments on his performances, than any other public speaker. The sacredness of his office prevents open remark, and the

character which he ought to sustain seems to check free personal observations. He does not, how ever, escape criticism; since many congregations are very apt to regard public discourses as mere exhibitions, which they are called upon to examine, and upon the theological and literary merit of which they feel no distrust of their capacity to decide. But these critiques are privately circulated, and fortunately, perhaps, seldom reach the ear of the minister. But in a meeting of his brethren he will find competent judgment and Christian affection, where he may expect to

derive benefit from the studies and

experience of his associates. We leave the subject for the present. In reflecting on any topic of this kind, our brightening hopes are a little dimmed, when we recur to the objection which meets us at one proposed; viz. that many, too many, of our pious and zealous brethren, whose hearts are full of compassion to the perishing thousands all around them, and who through all their neighbourhoods. roughout the country. We are in season and out of season, as grossed, during most of the week, and families, even where there exists an affluent abundance of resources for every other object. We merely touch upon this point, ssary, in advancing projects of operation of other conceptions of nevolence, than in any of those the duties and responsibilities of hemes which call into requisition the ministry, to effect a remedy.

SOCIETY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

this city, for the purpose of promoting the advancement of religion, and the arts and comforts of civilized life among the Indians. A Constitution has been adopted, explaining the objects of the Soveterate and favourite dispositions ciety, and the general plan of opevour to make room in our next. The Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D. has been appointed Corresponding Secretary, for which station, his experience, and zeal for the welfare of the Indians, peculiarly qualify him. Among the other offilabours of Christian ministers cers of the Society, are the Heads of Departments, the Judges of the st cheering success, from the Supreme Court, the Governors st wisely planned, or vigorously of the several States and Territosecuted, system of human co-ope- ries, and many others of the distion. In all our efforts, we would tinguished men of our counok to God for his blessing. With- try.

Him, we can do nothing. But We rejoice, that a project of ordinary mode of operation, in this kind has been formed, under such encouraging auspices. The as in the revolution of empires, aborigines of this country have by the use of means. Therefore, been, for two centuries, gradually concert and combination be ever withering away, before the white eful, they are so, in a high de- man. They have been crowded back, by the advancing wave of One method of promoting this population, until the miserable remnant of their once powerful suggested by our correspondent tribes scarcely find a resting place D;" and we earnestly hope, that amid the prairies of the Missouri. he proposal will meet with a fa- In some instances, indeed, a few o urable reception from our bre- them remain on the spots once inen. He has stated most of the habited by their ancestors, but they sons which may be alleged to often exhibit a melancholy comorce it, and probably more bination of the vices of civilized

has been discovered on the that one feature of the meetings at tainly experienced much injustice, ted, that the emperor has prohithe East, to which he alludes, he from the whites, and it is now high bited the operations of missionahas not noted. It is usual to have time, that something more be done, ries in his empire, and it is not iminst named with those of a sermon preached, in rotation, to redeem the mighty debt which probable, that he has assigned the ca lake, is a work that may which is afterwards commented on, this nation owes to their few re-reasons which are stated above. pected to be speedily done; and criticised, with brotherly free- maining descendants. Many pious dom and affection. Each one, more- Missionaries, from the days of over, that, in some instances, the over, presents a sketch of a sermon Elliot, the Mayhews, and Braiwhich he has preached during the nerd, have been labouring for their spiritual improvement; and how-The benefits of this plan, when ever their toils, or those of the preproperly conducted, are worthy of sent missionaries may be contemnregard. Habits of study, research, ed by statesmen, they have occasioned almost the only prayers each port on the 1st and vived. Besides, it is useful to every which have ever ascended from man to ascertain the real opinions Indian lips for blessings upon the of judicious men concerning him- white man. It is true, and we record it with pleasure, our governone hand, the overweening confi- ment have evinced a benevolent dence of self-complacency, and, on disposition towards the Indians. and Congress have appropriated money for the promotion of their education, and other beneficial designs. But much remains to be done; and we are happy to observe, that while sentiments adverse to Indian improvement have been publicly expressed, so vigorous an effort has been made by the friends of this Society for the good of the

Here we may introduce a brief remark, by way of reply to the opinions advanced, against the policy and practicability of reforming the Indians. The policy of the measure cannot be doubted for a moment by any philanthropist. The practicability of it is quite as obvious to every man who casts an intelligent glance over the history of past times, and who exercises faith in Him who controls all events. To say nothing of the actual conversions among the Indians themselves, and of the present prosperous condition of the schools and civilizing institutions now in operation, we would inquire, if the Indians present any more formidable obstacles to the efforts of Mission the very outset of projects like the aries, than did the idolatrous nations of Europe, when Paul and his associate Missionaries went forth to convert them? Certainly not. The Indians have no complicated system of idolatry, and are not inlong to give full proof of their trenched behind the barriers of far any of the vices of nations ministry; to "give themselves a false philosophy. Is their at- termed christian, can be attributwholly" to its duties, and to pass tachment to their peculiar customs ed to the influence of christian Burmans and Hindoos, many of nfident, that, in this way, much messengers of mercy,-are en- whom have renounced theirs? Are their habits more adverse to civilous labours, more unanimity of by dispiriting worldly cares and ization, than those of the Greenpursuits, to support themselves landers, the Hottentots, and the of those dispositions which it is natives of the South Sea Islands, who have embraced Christianity? We might continue these interrogations, but we are confident at present, looking forward to the that even these cannot be satisfactorily answered. If any efforts which have been made, have not accomplished their desired objects, and industry. One cause of this is there no reason to suppose, that will be found to be, the reluctance some other cause than its real im-We briefly mentioned in our If mismanagement has occurred in the instruction and amusement of last the formation of a Society in any instance, is it fair to conclude,

CHINA. state, that the reigning emperor has issued several edicts, restrainmankind! The latter resemble ration, for which we shall endea- ing and forbidding the admission tian religion. Some severe imputations are made against the as stirring up strife in families, original matter might we not pubwithdrawing the affections of chil-lish in the Star, if each of our midren from their parents, exciting nistering brethren alone would for disaffection to the laws and the magistrates, impiously insulting the sacred religion of the empire, which had endured so many ages, and contributed to the peace and happiness of the heavenly empire, while the infidels of Europe, who profess to be the lovers and worshippers of a God of peace, have been involved in never-ending wars; and have covered all nations of Asia, to which they have had access, with the bones of their sacrificed people. Many missionaries and their converts had been afforded ample scope for the work put to death-and their discovery and exile was imposed as a duty on every Chinese.

If the emperor of China acts rom the known conduct of European nations, professing christiantv. he does perfectly right in opposing every thing that may introduce such discordant elements into his empire.]

when accompanied by such a commentary, to pass without notice. All that is said about ' withdraw ing the affections of children,' and insulting the sacred religion of the empire,' probably amounts only to this—that the missionaries have proclaimed the Gospel o Christ, and required all their hear ers to repent and believe. If con versions have taken place, there must have resulted an alienation of sentiment from the absurditie of idolatry, but we may be permit ted to doubt the assertion, that ar alienation of affection has ensued on the part of any converted child. Most certainly, the spirit of the gospel tends to a contrary result. The question is really reduced to this point: Is the religion of the gospel to be preached to all nations? Those who believe the scriptures will find no difficulty in answering earnestly in the affirmative. Of course, then, the systems of religion in every empire, however 'sacred' they may be esteemed, must be abandoned; and while the human heart retains its corruptions, the words of the Saviour of men will be found to be verified: "That a man's foes shall be they of his own household."-The Redeemer himself, and his apostles, and the 'noble army of the martyrs,' had no hesitation in attacking systems held quite as sacred as the multiform superstitions of China. The observation respecting the warlike disposition of the christian nations, though unhappily too true in fact, is founded upon very erroneous and unphilosophical premises. We would ask any candid man, how principles.-Is it not rather a lamentable fact, obvious to the least observant eve, that nearly all the moral calamities which scourge the world result from the absence the express object of the gospel

We are willing to concede, more

missionaries may have been inju-

dicious in some of their proceed

ings. But we cannot permit an

article like the above, especially

WRITERS.

to inculcate and foster?

It is a frequent complaint, that the publications in this country are not sustained with sufficient talent of those who possess ability and practicability, defeated the design ? leisure, to employ their pens for the public. In the course of some that it will characterize all future experience, we have seldom known ing claimed, it was deposited in good writers, who were willing to persevere in any methodical series ty, where it was discovered to have of essays. In Europe, in many cases, writers for periodical works Humphrey Davy, whose name the The late advices from China are paid, by the sheet, for their productions, which contributes to heard pronounced, but had never the variety and ability for which seen written. The mistakes of missionaries from Europe, who those works are distinguished. - made by foreigners, and particuhave arrived in that empire, with This is impracticable in this coun- larly French newspapers, in renthe view to propagate the christry; but we certainly have some dering English names and idiomaclaim on the public spirit of men missionaries, who are represented of talents. How much interesting ward us an occasional communication!

LORD BYRON.

This powerful, but misguided writer, has lately produced severa new works, and, among others, tragedy, entitled, "CAIN." In the character of " the first murderer,' he has found a theme, on which his imagination might revel, and which ings of his misanthropic feelings, and the utterance of his infidel sen timents. "The National Gazette' affirms, that the greater part of this work is of a very dangerous tendency, and expresses its regret, that it has been republished in this such works should not be exten-We observe the above article, sively read, were just as vain, as to murdered by the Choctaws, is conwith its significant note, in a re- wish that they had not been written. fidently presumed to have been uld be unnecessary. In addi-society ingrafted upon the savage spectable newspaper. We pre- The only remedy is to be found, in unfounded.

we tion, however, we would remark, character. The Indians have cer- sume the fact to be correctly sta- the counteraction of elevated and pure moral sentiment in the public mind. It is a fortunate circumstance that the impiety of lord By ron is too fearless and revolting, to have that wide range of mischief which more art, with equal virulence, might occasion .- No one who, as Hannah More expresses it " was not hurt before," could read Don Juan, for instance, without finding, in his insulted feelings, a pretty effectual security against its noxious tendency. This, however, is merely a negative advantage, for which we are more indebted to his lofty recklessness of men and their opinions, than to any relentings of soul .- The duty is not less imperative on all who guide the studies of youth, and on pa rents in particular, rigidly to inhibi works, which throw the attractive graces of genius and poetic embellishment over sentiments aiming at the destruction of the best securities of moral virtue and happiness, and the extinguishment of the brightest hopes of man.

It is melancholy to observe the perversion of surpassing genius Byron possesses poetic talents of very high, if not the highest order. He has written several works which contain much exquisite poetry; but his fine passages resemble pearls wantonly scattered abroad by a spendthrift. Not one of his works, in our opinion, will bear down his name to posterity, at least not with that proud claim to pre-eminence which many would have been willing to allow, had he not perversely demolished the fabric of his own reputation. At present, we believe, he is declining in popularity. He writes too fast, and too carelessly, fame; and he has sported too wantonly with the moral feelings of that class to which his works address themselves, to maintain his hold upon their favour.—How impossible it is, not to wish that the heart of lord Byron might be subimaginations be brought into subection to the gospel; and that his fine genius might expand all its centre of the Capitol. powers in attempting to reach the and dying love! Montgomery a poet of inferior talents, but whose poetry is treasured up in more and better hearts—has a similar wish in a stanza which not unhappily characterizes the moody bard:

" Let Byron, with untrembling hand. Impetuous fool, and fiery brand,

Lit at the flames of hell, Go down, and search the human heart, Till fiends from every corner start, Their crimes and plagues to tell;

Then let him fling his torch away, And sun his soul in Heaven's pure day.

MISTAKES BY FOREIGNERS.

A letter was received some time since at the London Post Office. bearing the direction " Al Sua Excellenza Somfredevi." Not bethe British Museum, as a curiosi been intended for the famous Sir writer had probably frequently tic phrases, are often ludicrous.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on claims under the Spanish Treaty are most industriously engaged in the business confided to of good talents and reputation. Both them. Important points are occasionally decided. A decision was yesterday announced, we understand, which is favourable to the admission of a description of claims, embracing a considerable amount, viz.: those cases of captures by French privateers, where the vessels were carried into Spanish ports, and the prizes disposed of by the captors without the form of trial or condemnation.—Intel.

A very important change has peen made at all the Philadelphia Banks within the last week. They will not, for the present, take, on deposit or in payment, the notes of any Bank which is located further south than Baltimore.

Contradiction .- The report, circountry. To wish, however, that culated some time since, that nine United States' surveyors had been

CONGRESS.

A Bill has been reported in the Senate, to authorize the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, in this city.

A Bill has been reported in the Senate, to abolish the U. States' Trading Establishments with the Indians, and to open the trade to individuals.

The Committee on the Judiciay, in the House, have reported a bill recommending a disagreement to the Senate's amendment of the apportionment bill.

The select committee on the subject of altering the vaccination law, have reported that no alteration is requisite; and have been discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The House have spent much time on the military appropriation bill; and a spirited and somewhat personal debate arose on a question relative to referring to the President a petition and sundry documents from the Spanish officers confined at Pensacola.

A memorial has been presented o the House, from sundry inhabitants of New York, praying Congress to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, to effect a complete and final abolition of the Slave Trade.

A large mass of private business is despatched, weekly, by both houses, of which our limits do not permit us to take any no-

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. William Lambert, who has been employed, under the authority of an act of congress, to ascertain the longitude of the Capitol, to promote, or even to sustain his made a report, a few weeks since, which has been printed. The mean result of several observations determines the longitude to be 79° 15' 41" .69" from Paris, and 76° 55' 30" .54" from Greenwich. The latitude is stated to be 38° 52′ 58½" North. The Presidued by divine grace, and his high dent's house is estimated to be one mile and a half and fifty feet, or 7950 feet, distant from the

Mr. Lambert strongly urges the exalted themes of redeeming grace necessity of establishing a national observatory

OMISSION.

In the list of religious publications in our last paper, we inadvertently omitted the " American Baptist Magazine," published once in two months, in Boston, a work of no small merit and importance; and which has attained a wide circu-

It appears, by the Columbia Telescope, that some disturbances have taken place in the South Carolina College; in consequence, more than two-thirds of the junior class were suspended until the meeting of the Trustees in April

On the subject of the efficacy of Vaccination, a writer in the Boston Patriot remarks-" There is one fact which may check the alarm excited by Dr. Smith's letter; and that is, for twenty years past all New England has been preserved from the Small Pox. During this time it has been repeatedly brought into the harbour of Boston, but spread no farther than the house destined to receive the sick. Such a fact is worth a million of argu-

DIED,

In this city, on Monday evening last, the Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY, Senator in Congress, from Maryland, and a lawyer houses of Congress, and the Supreme Court, adjourned, to attend his funeral, and have voted the usual marks of respect to his memory. The members of the Bar resolved to wear crape on the left arm during the present term of the

On Sunday last, 24th ult. in the 23d year of her age, Miss MARY M'NANTZ, a member of the Ladies' Academy in

On Tuesday evening, Mr. WILLIAM DABNEY, long a most respectable resident of Richmond, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the Commonwealth.

Morse's Sermon.

DAVIS & FORCE, Adjoining Brown's Hotel,

Have this day published for sale, price 25 cents, A SERMON, delivered before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at their annual meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 19, 1821; by the Rev. Jedidiah Mores, D. D. late Minister of the First Congregational Society in Charles-town, near Boston, now residing at New Haven, Connections. Published by orderHallelujah! hark the sound From the abysses to the skies. Wakes above, beneath, around, All creat on's harmonies. See Jehovah's banner furl'd, Sheathed His sword: He speaksdone.

And the kingdoms of this world Are the kingdoms of His Son.

He shall reign from pole to pole, With illimitable sway: He shall reign, when, like a scroll, Yonder Heavens have passed away: Then the end: beneath His rod Man's last enemy shall fall; Hallelujah! Christ in God, God in Christ, is All in All!

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

From a Young Lady to her absent Sister When life's fair morn in cloudless sky, Beam'd light, and all was gay, With promis'd joys came on each hour, And lightly danc'd away.

Gay pleasure twin'd her rosy wreath, And not a thorn was found; While innocence each action grac'd, And sweetly smil'd around

No sad reflection reach'd the heart, Nor grief, nor anxious care, Hope painted all life's future scenes With colours bright and fair.

These pleasures once were yours and mine, Though gone for ever by;

Yet still the dear delightful days Live fresh in memory. But we have found that thorns beneath The fairest roses grow,

That vanity is stamp'd on all The pleasures here below. Like the pale moon, whose pensive beam

No real warmth impart. Illusive joys around us shine, But never reach the heart. Tho' all things here are false and vain,

And transient as the day, There is a precious GEM from heaven, That never will decay.

Then let us seek this heavenly gift, The happy Christian's boast-Be this secured, and all is safe; Lose this, and all is lost.

MISCELLANY.

From Foster's Essay on Popular Ignorance.

IGNORANCE

OF THE ANCIENT ISRAELITES.

The prophets had their exalted privilege of dwelling amidst the illuminations of heaven, effectually countervailed by the daily spectacle of the grossest manifestations and mischiefs of ignorance, among the very people for whose instruction they were under the prophetic vocation. One of the most striking of the characteristics by which their writings so forcibly seize the imagination, is that strange, fluctuating, visionary light and gloom, caused by the continual intermingling and contrast of the emanations from the Spirit of infinite wisdom, with the disclosures from the dark debased souls of the people. We are tempted to pronounce that nation not only the most perverse, but the most unintelligent and stupid of all human tribes. The revealed law of God in the midst of them; the prophets and other organs and modes of oracular communication; religious ordinances and emblems; facts, made and expressly intended understandings something fairly constituted as a school-all these were ineffectual to create so much just thought in their minds, as to save them from the vainest and the vilest fancies, delusions, and superstitions. But, indeed, this very circum-

stance, that knowledge shone on things, may, in part, account for in the immediate hearing of the a stupidity that appears so pecu- oracles of God. liar and marvellous. The nature of man is in such a moral condition, that any thing is the less acceptable for coming directly from God; it being quite consistent, that the state of mind which is declared to be "enmity against him," should have a dislike to his coming so near, as to impart his communications, as it were, by his immediate act, and bearing on them the fresh and

of knowledge in their souls, there Christian.

can, on the same principle, be no But, in whatever degree the case

might be thus, as to the cause, the

fact is evident, that the Jewish people were not more remarkable for this state of privilege, than for the little benefit, in point of mental light, which they acquired under a dispensation specially and miraculously constituted and administered for their instruction. The sacred history of which they are the subject, exhibits every mode in which the intelligent faculties may resist, evade, or pervert the truth; every way in which the decided preference for darkness, may avail to defy what might have been presumed to be irresistible irradiations; every condition of ignorance, which makes it be also guilt; and every form of practical mischief, in which the natural tendency of ignorance is shown. A great part of what the devout teachers of that people had to address to them, wherever they appeared among them, was in reproach of their ignorance, and in order, if possible, to dispel it. We may, in some degree, conceive the grievous manner in which it was continually encountering them. If we should imagine one of these well instructed and benevolent teachers going into a promiscuous company of the people, in a house, or open place in a village, and asking them, with a view at once to see into their minds and inform them, say ten plain questions, relative to matters somewhat above the ordinary secular concerns of life, but essential for them to know; and nearer states of society, if we suppose him not to obtain from the whole company rational answers to more than three, or two, or even one of those questions, notwithstanding that every one of them might be designedly so framed as to admit of an easy reply from the most prominent of the dictates of the "law and the prophets," and the right application of the most memorable of the facts in the national history. In his earlier experiments, he might be very reluctant to admit the fact, that so many of his countrymen, in one spot could have been so faithfully maintaining the ascendency of darkness in their spirits, while surrounded by divine manifestations of truth. He might be willing to suspect he had not been happy in the form of words in which his queries had been conveyed. But it may be believed, that all his changes and adaptations of expression, to elicit from the contents of his auditors' to embody truths, in long and answering to his questions, might various series; the whole system but complete the proof that the of their superhuman government, thing sought was not there. And, while he might be looking from one to another, with regret not unmingled with indignation at an ignorance at once so unhappy and so criminal, they, probably, might little care, excepting some very slight feeling of mortified pride, that they were thus proved to be them from Him that knows all nearly pagans in knowledge, with-

LOVE OF MONEY.

We have presented an extract from Dr Chalmers' Discourses on this subject. The following extract, prefaced by remark of the Christian Observer, is highly interesting.

The charge of idolatry against the covetous man, and the process by which money, originally purand sacred impression of his hand. sued for the sake of the advantages The supplies for man's temporal which it procures, comes at length being are conveyed to him through to be prized for its own sake, until existed in this nation. An unfor- my health.'-One day he sent for an extended medium, through a the love of indefinite and intermi- tunate female of the Paduca na- a jeweller to alter and repair some long process of nature and art, nable accumulation becomes the which seems to place the great ruling passion, and the supreme First Cause at a commodious dis-object of the soul, are urged and had arrived; the trembling victim, ler tried to shift the question— tance; and those gifts are, on that described in the most pointed and far from her home and her friends, Bonaparte repeated it—'I shall account, more welcome, on the glowing terms in the progress of was fastened to the stake; the die, said he, in a few weeks. whole, than if they were sent like this discourse: The guilt and the whole tribe was assembled on the 'God forbid that we should lose the manna. The manna itself would universality of the love of money not, probably, have been so soon are exposed with equal strength awful scene. Just when the fune- God grant that I may die soon loathed, had it been produced in and fidelity. We have room, how- ral pile was to be kindled, and -very soon, returned Bonaparte; what we call the regular course of ever, for only one more extract, the whole multitude of specta- I am well convinced that life is nature. And with respect to the on the wretchedness of this preva- tors were on the tiptoe of expec- not a blessing, but a curse.' He intellectual communications which lent idolatry, contrasted with the tation, this young warrior, hav- then approached a piano, touched

receive them, and exercised their whom it reigns, feels a worthless- arms, placed her on one of the ded on the doubtful result of his a good cause. bold and uncertain adventure, he dreads the tidings of disaster in every arrival, and lives in a continual agony of feeling, and kept up by the crowd and turmoil of his manifold distractions, and so overspreading the whole compass ed at Paris, under the title of of his thoughts, as to leave not "Captivity of Bonaparte at St. Heone narrow space for the thought lena. of eternity:-will any beholder just look to the mind of this unhappy man, thus tost and bewildered, and thrown into a general unceasing frenzy, made out of many fears and many agitations, and not with sombrous presentiments. But sends forth its unreflecting song, more than the wandering of an acand lives on the fortuitous bounty tive imagination left unemployed of Providence, is not higher in the scale of enjoyment than he? And how much more, then, the quiet den so long and so severely as al-Christian beside him, who, in possession of food and raiment, has that godliness with contentment which is great gain-who, with the peace of heaven in his heart, and the glories of heaven in his eye, has found out the true with it?"

of his master. It is a test by which his political, sentiments.

A HINT.

A pious Methodist missionary among the Indians, in a detail of his labours and successes, makes the following significant remark: even the Methodists in your city, not to say in America, consume in smoking segars, and chewing tobacco, and in other unnecessary expenditures, how many of these in capacity, rather below the averpoor little half naked savages could age of little girls of her own age. I feed and clothe, and learn to read the word of God.'

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

Anecdote of a Pawnee Chief .-The following anecdote of a Pawgress by the President.

were given to constitute the light contentment and peace of the true ing unnoticed prepared two fleet the keys for a few moments, prohorses, with the necessary provi- ducing some vague, but not in- tions

"Let us advert, for one moment, visions, sprang from his seat, harmonious movement-and enddoubt that they would more wil- to the misery of this affection, as rushed through the crowd, libera- ed with playing his favourite air: lingly have opened their minds to well as to its sinfulness. He, over ted the victim, seized her in his faculties upon them, if they could ness in his present wealth, after it horses, mounted the other him-have appeared as something origi-is gotten; and when to this we add self, and made the utmost speed nating in human wisdom, or at least the restlessness of a yet unsated toward the nation and friends of as something which had been long appetite, lording it over all its the captive. The multitude, dumb surrendered by the Divine Reveal- convictions, and panting for more; and nerveless with amazement at er, to maintain itself in the world, when to the dulness of his actual the daring deed, made no effort to on much the same terms as the satisfaction in all the riches that rescue their victim from her dedoctrines worked out from mere he has, we add his still unquench- liverer. They viewed it as the human speculation. But truth de- ed, and, indeed, unquenchable de- immediate act of the Great Spirit, clared to them, and inculcated on sire for the riches that he has not; submitted to it without a murmur, them, through a continual immedi- when we reflect that as, in the and quietly retired to their village. ate manifestation of the Sovereign pursuit of wealth, he widens the The released captive was accom-Intelligence, had a glow of Divini- circle of his operation, so he panied by her deliverer three days ty (if we may so express it) that lengthens out the line of his open through the wilderness toward her was unspeakably offensive to their and hazardous exposure, and home. He then gave her the minds, which therefore receded multiplies, along the extent of it, horse on which she rode, with the with instinctive avoidance. They those vulnerable points from which necessary provisions for the rewere averse to look toward that another and another dart of anxie- mainder of her journey, and they which they could not see without ty may enter into his heart; when parted. On his return to the vilseeing God; and thus they were he feels himself as if floating on lage, such was his popularity, no hardened in ignorance, through a an ocean of contingency, on which inquiry was made into his conduct, re-action of human depravity against perhaps, he is only borne up by no censure was passed on it. And the too luminous approach of the the breath of a credit that is ficti- since this transaction no human Divine presence to give them wis- tious, and which, liable to burst sacrifice has been offered in this every moment, may leave him to or any other of the Pawnee tribes. sink under the weight of his over- The practice is abandoned. Of laden speculation; when, suspen- what influence is one bold act in

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Last Moments of Bonaparte. We extract the following from

a work which has recently appear-

Bonaparte for some time considered himself attacked by an internal disease which would speedily prove fatal to him. He sometimes mentioned it, accompanied OF Doctor JOSEPH BOWERS, who, say, that the bird of the air, which it was supposed to be nothing bood of Gov. Poindexter; removed to Some weeks before his death he laboured with a spade in his garmost to faint from fatigue. Somebody suggested to him the probable injury to his health-'No,' said he, 'it cannot hurt my healththat is lost beyond all hope. I will but shorten my days.' I suspect he gave but little time to the philosophy of existence; has composition of memoirs of his this request, he will please to give his sought a portion where alone a life. Bertrand one day urged him communication the same direction. portion can be found; and, in bid- to labour with more assiduity. 'It ding away from his mind the love is beneath me,' said he, ' to be the of money, has bidden away all the historian of my own life-Alexancross and all the carefulness along der had his Quintus Curtius, and I shall have mine. At all events, my life is recorded in my achieve-Every man who is sincerely in ments.' A short time before his earnest to advance the interests of malady became serious he abanreligion, will have acquired such a doned his reserve, and became fadegree of candour, as to become miliar with every body. He set it is but making the case similar indifferent by whom it is done, or to what might happen in much later who has the reputation of doing it, did not like him. He said to him the said to him t provided it be actually done. He one day at table, 'Bertrand, it is will be anxious to increase the not your attachment to me, but stock of human happiness, by your love of glory that brought every possible means. He will you to St. Helena-you would whet and sharpen every instru- immortalize your name, as my ment of goodness, though it be not fidus Achates (the faithful comcast in his own mould, or fashion- panion of the Hero of the Eneid.) ed after his own pattern .- He will A little girl only nine years old, never consider whether the form the daughter of a serjeant of the suits his own particular taste, but garrison, often kept him compawhether the instrument itself be ny. He took great pleasure in calculated to accomplish the work speaking to her, and on her com-

ing always kissed her on the cheek. he will be able to judge of his own He constantly provided himself sincerity, if the delight he feels at with fruits or sweetmeats for her, suffers no abatement, because it round her neck a small gold watch street of said city; or at this Office. was performed by one who differs by a gold chain. 'Julie,' said he, from him in his religious, or even 'wear this for my sake.' With a penknife, he graved on the cover, clumsily enough it is true, these words, 'The Emperor to his little friend Julie.' He sometimes achild a lesson in drawing from the surrounding mountain scenery, If I had only the money which with the most laughable whimsical figures and objects interspersis extraordinary. She had nothing A. M. to 6 P. M. interesting in her person, and was,

The 2d of April was the day on which he was observed to be senee half Chief, (a son of Old Knife,) he was taken ill. 'Yes,' said he, shall not, on the most critical examinanow on a visit to this city, highly I feel nausea, and a sick stocreditable to his courage, his gen- mach, avant couriers of death.'- tages over any other plan before used. erosity, and his humanity, is co- Count Montholon smiled. Bona- Among its advantages over other pied, with leave, from Rev. Dr. parte took his arm, and said-Morse's Report, presented to con- 'My friend, we must not laugh at death when he is so near us.' The This Chief, of fine size, figure, little Julie soon appeared with a and countenance, is now about 25 basket of fruit, and caught his at- constitute so great a portion of the exyears old. At the age of 21, his tention. He brought her into the pense heroic deeds had acquired for saloon where breakfast was prepahim in his nation the rank of the red, and filled her basket with bravest of the braves.' The sa- different sweet things, adding a Department will permit the Model devage practice of torturing and bottle of liquor, with these words burning to death their prisoners - This is for your father to drink tion, taken in war, was destined to trinkets, and asked him if he could this horrid death. The fatal hour make a silver coffin. The jewelsurrounding plain, to witness the your highness,' said the other .-

O Richard ! O mon Roi !

L'Universe t'abandonne.

He often stretched himself on a sofa opposite the garden window, and read with a loud voice from Telemachus, or the Henriad. He inquired one day, with grert eagerness, whether an English Journal could be procured him. With some difficulty a newspaper was provided. He took it, and glanced over it hastily, and suddenly exclaimed- Ah, Naples! Naples! poor Devils-Murat was the bravest King they ever had-but he did not know his subjects. They are all Lazzaroni, from the Duke - down to the lowest beggar!' The morning of the day on which he died, he said-Death has nothing to affright me. For three weeks death has been the companion of my pillow. Now he is about to embrace me, and bear me away for ever.'

The vicissitudes of his destiny, and his death on a distant rock, are fearful lessons to the possessors of human powers and the wearers of Crowns. He who governed Empires died a captive under the dominion of strangers. He who had the monarchy of Europe at his feet, had his requiem chanted only by the genius of the ocean-storm, and the cannon sounded his funeral knell.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Information Wanted, some years since, resided in the State of Mississippi, in the neighbour-Edwardsville, in Illinois, in 1817; left the latter place in the spring of 3820. and, passing Louisville, descended the river to New Orleans; whence, in the course of the same summer, he returned o the Red Church on the Mississippi; nd since then has not been heard of by he writer hereof, who is extremely anxious to communicate information to him of interest and importance. Any information concerning him, transmitted to the Office of the National Intelligencer, in Washington City, will be thankfully received. If he is alive, and should see feb 23-2t

Dr. Staughton's Address.

FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, AND BY DAVIS AND FORCE, THE ADDRESS

Delivered at the Opening of the Columbian College, 9th January, 1822.

Rev. Dr. William Sta

President of the Institution; Price 25 cents-and a liberal deduction for larger quantities. Feb 2—

WARD'S VIEW.

FOR SALE, a few copies of " A View of the History, Literature, and Mythology of THE HINDOOS: including a mi nute description of their Manners and Customs, and translations from their principal Works; in two volumes, by WM. WARD, Missionary at Serampore the 2d edition, carefully abridged and greatly improved. Inquire of W. W. Woodward, Bookseller, Philadelphia; at hearing of a meritorious action and shortly before his death hung the N. E. corner of Market and Ninthfeb. 2-tf.

DR. R. SMETHER,

DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends professional services, that he has removed mused himself, in giving this from his late residence on Pennsylvania Avenue to the next house east of Mr. De Kraffe's Printing Office, on Louisiana Avenue, fronting the Centre Market, and near the office of the National Intelligencer, where he may be found every ed. His predilection for this child day, Sundays excepted, from 8 o'clock

Wooden Bridges.

710 persons interested in the construc L tion of bridges, who wish those of riously indisposed. He rose ear- the strongest and most durable kind, and ly and walked in the garden .- He, which shall, at the same time, not cost after a few minutes, sat upon a more than two-thirds of what they have bank apparently faint. Montho- generally cost heretofore, the subscriber lon went up to him and asked if would suggest his mode of construction; tion, find it to possess important advan-

modes, are those of its not having any lateral pressure upon abutments; its retion than sawed plank; and its requiring no iron work, which, in other modes,

For the merits of this mode, gentlemen are referred to the Patent Office, at Washington, where the officers of that posited there to be examined, and a descriptive pamphlet and engravings, left there, will give satisfactory information on the subject-or a letter addressed to me, at Washington, will be promptly attended to:

Gentlemen are particularly requested not to construct bridges on this plan without first obtaining directions and specifications from the patentee-for, in so doing, they not only do a great injury to the introduction of the mode, by badly constructed ones, but a still greater injury to themselves in their private in terest, more especially as the patentee's aid would cost them nothing, it being included in the charge for the patent-right.

ITHIEL TOWN, The Editors of papers are requested to give the above one or two inser-

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